nal portion of the wing ochreous yellow, with a blackish, subterminal band, and the nervules blackish; the hinder margin bluish black, and the cilia deep fuscous. Hind wings with a black discal patch; nervules blackish, and hinder margin blackish. Under surface of the body ochreous yellow, with a bluish black patch on each side of the second abdominal segment. The middle and posterior tibiæ annulated with bluish black at their ends, the anterior blackish, with the coxæ touched with reddish orange. All the tarsi touched with blackish above. The larva bores the trunk of the maple.

Note.—In the November number, 1859, the following corrections should be made:

In the first line of the note on p. 317, *preceding* should read *succeeding*.

In Divsion II., of the Table of species, on p. 318, *an* should read *no*.

On page 327, for *vitegenella* read *vitigenella*.

Appendix to the paper entitled New Genera and Species of North American Tipulidæ with short palpi, &c.

BY R. OSTEN SACKEN.

The following are some additions and corrections to my paper, suggested by the examination of the entomological collections of the British Museum, the Jardin des Plantes, and the Museum of the University of Berlin, as well as of some private collections.

The British Museum afforded me the desired information about the Limnobiæ described by Mr. Walker in his "List of Specimens, etc."

L. simulans *Walk.* is my Dicranomyia defuncta. Mr. Walker, (l. c. p. 45) describes this species as "*pale yellow, legs yellow, tips of the thighs, of the shanks, and of the feet, black,*" etc.; whereas, in reality, the body *is cinereous, the legs are dark brown, almost black*, with a whitish ring before the tip of the femora, etc. Mr. Walker's description was drawn from a single old and faded specimen; no wonder, therefore, that it could not be identified.

L. badia *Walk.* seems to be my Dicranomyia humidicola. The only specimen in the British Museum is without legs. The characteristic mark of the species, *the white ring at the tip of the tibiæ*, was therefore not mentioned in the description. (Walker, l. c. p. 46.)

Anisomera longicornis *Walk.* appears to be the species which I have identified for it.

Not having seen Mr. Saunders's collection, I have not been able to identify the Limnobiæ ignobilis, prominens, biterminata, and turpis described by Mr. Walker in the Diptera Saundersiana.

In the Museum of Berlin I have found a considerable number of undetermined Limnobiæ and Eriopteræ from Georgia, most of which I have been able to identify with the species described in my paper. Only a few were new to me. I will give here a list of these species, as an addition to the knowledge of their geographical distribution. Some observations and corrections to my descriptions, especially when they were drawn from a limited number of specimens, may also find their place here.

Limnophila adusta in two (♂♀) specimens. The brown line in the middle of the thorax was hardly apparent. The tips of the femora were distinctly infuscated.

Limnophila imbecilla (?) A single ♂ specimen, which had the neuration of the wings, the long verticils, etc., of said species, but the coloring of the body of which was somewhat different, namely, *brownish ferruginous, shining* on

the thorax. This coloring may have been merely accidental, and produced perhaps after the death of the specimen.

Limnophila pavonina, a single ♂ specimen, slightly different from the specimen from which my description was drawn. The first joint of the antennæ is cinereous, the second brown, the following are orange. The tip of the antenna is brownish. The abdomen shows a brown stripe along the middle of the tergum and indications of such stripes along the lateral margins. The brown spots on the wings are more confluent than in my specimen, so that the outlines of the ocelli and ocelliform marks are less distinct than is mentioned in my description.

Limnophila tenuipes *Say*. Limnophila *n. sp.* (onespecimen.) Amalopis inconstans. Teucholabis complexa. Teucholabis *n. sp.* (with a ferrugineous, shining thorax.) Geranomyia communis. Gnophomyia tristissima. Gnophomyia lugubris. Dicranoptycha sobrina. Dicranoptycha sororcula. Erioptera venusta. Eriocera *n. sp.* (? very like the cinereous specimens mentioned at the end of my description of Eriocera fuliginosa.)

Nov. gen. et sp. (?) of my group of Tipulæ anisomeraeformes, and very like Eriocera, but distinguished by the presence of a petiolated areolet and the antennæ, which are a little longer, especially those of the ♂. The species is easily distinguished by the color of the tarsi, which are *white*, except at the base.

In the same museum I saw Gonomyia blanda and Limnophila luteipennnis, from South Carolina; Rhipidia domestica, from Brazil, (!) and Rhamphidia brevirostris, from South Carolina. The latter had the thorax a little darker, and the three stripes on it more distinctly marked than in my specimens; nevertheless, I hardly doubt of their identity.

I succeeded besides by examining the dipterological collections in Europe, in ascertaining, as I had hoped, the occurrence, in other parts of the world than in North America, of some of the new genera adopted in my paper.

Gnophomyia occurs in Brazil and in Europe. I saw two elegant species of this genus (Gnophomyia nigrina *Wied.*, and *n. sp. ?*) in the Berlin Muscum, and a European species (taken near Berlin) in a private collection.

Dicranoptycha is also European. The Limnobia cinerascens *Meig.*, (syn. L. rufescens *Schum.* ?) belongs to this genus, as I ascertained in Mr. Loew's collection.

Antocha is also found in Europe; a species very like my A. opalizans occurs there. (Mr. Loew's collection.)

Dactylolabis the L. dilatata *Loew* from Croatia, (described in his Neue Beiträge, 4tes Heft,) belongs to this subgenus. The remarkable dilatation of the anterior margin of the wing, in the stigmatical region, which is peculiar to this species, is hardly perceptible in my D. montana; still it exists, although in a rudimental state; besides this, the structure of the ♂ forceps, (as far as could be ascertained from dry specimens,) that of the antennæ, and the situation of the spots on the wings, coincide in both species.

Epiphragma. A Brazilian species of this subgenus, very like my E. solatrix, is in the Berlin Museum; another, from Venezuela, is in Mr. Loew's collection.

Teucholabis. Two species from Brazil in the Berlin Museum; one of them is exceedingly like T. complexa.

A further object which I had, in examining the collections in Europe, was to ascertain the possible identity of some of the American species, which I had described as new, with European ones. The general result of my observations is, that *although cases of apparent analogy are not unfrequent, those of real identity seem to be much rarer.* My L. tristigma is very distinct from L. tripunctata

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Meig. The position of the clouds round the stigma is quite different in these species; likewise, the insect which I have redescribed under the name of L. morio *Fabr.* is different from the European insect of that name. Although I had no American specimen at hand for comparison, I could perceive at once that the wings of the European ones were less infuscated. I restore, therefore, to the American species the name of L. morioides, which I at first intended for it.

Limnophila fasciata *Linn.* and Rhipidia maculata *Meig.* have not struck me as being different from the American species which I have re-described under the same names; still, as I had no specimens of the latter for comparison, I would not rely on a mere impression.

My Amalopis inconstans has the greatest resemblance with Limnobia littoralis *Meig.* My A. auripennis is closely related to A. occulta. Other cases of analogy which I observed are between Pedicia albivitta *Walk.*, and P. rivosa, Dactylolabis montana *O. Sack.*, and Limnophila sexmaculata *Meig.*, Limnobia cinctipes *Say.* and L. annulus *Meig.*, L. solitaria and L. quadrinotata.

In establishing the genus Elephantomyia, I had ventured the supposition that Toxorhina *Loew* had been founded on female specimens only, and that, if the males were known, the neuration of their wings would be found to be like that of the males of Limnobiorhynchus *Westw.*, that is, considerably different from the females. This supposition has proved correct. Mr. Loew has obtained since several male specimens of Toxorhina (fossil.) They have a distinct radial vein, which, as usual, runs between the cubital and the radial areæ. The question of the synonymy of Limnobiorhynchus and Toxorhina may therefore be considered as settled.

The examination of specimens of Macrochile *Loew* included in amber, proved that this genus, like my Protoplasa, has the anal angle of the wing square and not rounded.

Note.—In the analytical table on p. 232 (Proc. 1859,) the fifth line should be continuous with the fourth, the species L. fuscovaria forming in fact the group Dicranophragma.

Catalogue of the Mollusks in the vicinity of Mohawk, New York.

BY JAMES LEWIS, M. D.

The following Catalogue embraces the various species of shell-bearing *Mollusca*, observed in the vicinity of Mohawk, Herkimer Co., N. Y., and in various small Lakes a few miles south of Mohawk. Some of the species referred to have been entered here, from a single dead specimen.

Unio complanatus *Lea.* Erie canal and Mohawk river. Common.
radiatus *Lamarck.* Lakes. Abundant.
cariosus *Say.* Mohawk river. Nearly or quite extinct.
ochraceus *Say.* " " " " "
Tappanianus *Lea.* " " Very rare.
luteolus *Lam.* " " Very rarely seen.

Margaritana rugosa *Barnes.* Canal and river. Common.
marginata *Say.* " " Not plenty.
undulata *Say.* Lakes. One seen in river. Rare.

Anodonta fluviatilis *Lea.* Canal. Rare. Streams south, less rare.
lacustris *Lea.* Lakes. Abundant. (Nov. sp.)
Lewisii *Lea.* Canal. " "
edentula *Say.* " Rare. Streams south, common.
Ferussaciana *Lea.* Canal and rivers. Small and rare
imbecilis *Say.* " " " "
subcylindracea *Lea.* Herkimer.